#### The Trade of Writing.

laymen in general. A great deal of apt to be counterbalanced by some mysteries of the police court. curiosity, it nothing else, is felt about moral deficiency their share.

practical, and publishers are practical, asked, even urged to contribute, and penalties. so very practical often as to consider is very angry, having sent in an ar- An exception may be made of their own benefit exclusively. The ticle, if it is not accepted. A profes | woman who, not being naturally the former complain that unfair advan- sional writer is prone to believe that money-making partner in the great tage is taken of them by the latter, every magazine is anxious -it is one firm of domesticity, may afford the who declare in turn that the former of his perennial self-delusions-and he expensive luxury of writing Sae have so much vanity, and so little com- esteems it a deliberate affront not to excels in some kinds of literature, and mon sense, that no business man can be invited to itluminate its pages, and her expression is, as a rule, more get along with them. While there the result of malignant and incompre- spontaneous and graceful than man's. are numberless exceptions, both the hensible prejudice. He has a fashion She gets as good prices, and her charges are measurably true. It is of inviting himself, and if the editor chances for reputation are rather betinevitable that each class should have be polite enough to say, 'I shall be ter, because, notwithstanding the numgrievances against the other, but there pleased to look at any paper you may ber of feminine writers, rapidly growis no reason why so many of these prepare," the writer accounts it an ing, the are exceeded by men. If she grievances should be so well based, absolute engagement. And he resents must work for pay, she can produce If there were not error or wrong, or accordingly, the return of any MS he manuscript more conveniently and both, on each side, the discord and may submit, even if it be one that has with less obtrusion of her privacy, antagonism would steadily diminish; been declined elsewhere, with thanks, than she can do anything that will and it is questionable whether there a dozen times. The editor is, there- bring her a tolerable recompuse. I would be any dimi ution.

bracing journalism in every depart- be subjected to false accusations, and to her. In various ways, it is a gynement, magazine-contributing and book- in one case or the other be cordially cian occupation. Many men now enmaking, I have been invited to furnish disliked by the man who faucies he gaged in it should quit it for more a series of papers containing my views shows his sensitiveness by treating fitting and profitable pursuits leaving and conclusions concerning this branch others as if they had no sensitiveness their places to be filled by women. of industry, especially its advantages, at all. and disadvantages. I shall speak of writers in their general import, more These are the principal allegations of writers for newspapers and maga- and criticisms made by publishers and Dyes are so pedect and so b au dur that it zines than of authors strictly, because others in respect to writers as a body; those comprise a large body, are near- and they are, it must be slowed, aper the people, and because their plicable to many of them, however methods and occupations are probably unjust to all. The most objectionable, tio is icr 2c. stemp. less familiar. Having been an editor by their absense of discipline and derepeatedly, I know, inasmuch as corum, doubtless create a very disaeditors usually represent publishers, grecable impression, and render themhow writers are regarded and treated selves hable to be understood at their by them, though I may say that, in worst. The creditable specimens on any position I have held, my the other hand, who preponderate, Negrier, who is at present looked upon for?" shouled several, as the train sympathies have always been with and form the bulk of the profession, as the most wide-awake General in the slowly puller out. writers. These belong to my guild, are generally so reversed and well-be- French army. He commanded one of true in journalism, Men who have buffets they are so fond of dealing. inveighed against publishers, and Being one of them, and not assumof duty or equity.

them down. Such examples are only pation, habits and associations are ty. And then, as they are forever had they followed some other pursuit. commenting on the weaknesses and No trade is so unremunerative and variety for better and for worse.

fore, in respect to the writer, in a am always pleased to hear of a Having always followed the profess perpetual dilemma. He must either woman's success in the field of com- 52 " said another man, amid a gene sion of a writer in a wide sense, em. be rude to a point of churlishnes; or position, which is particularly adapted ral smile.

and I have tried through life to fight baved that their calling is not thou ht their bat les as my own. I remember of. The writer of any sort who condozens of conflicts I have had with stantly advertises himself and his publishers because unwilling to dis trade, is seldom a worthy member of find the place already taken. Before of joy as the train disappeared around regard the rights of my brothers of the the fraternity, nor is he one from that Negrier had sent three officers to the curve. - San Francisco Post. pen, and I remember, too, that in whom a favorable deduction would be report the fact to headquarters, but nearly all of them, I have been vic- drawn. Atter all that may be concedtorious. If editors who have been ed in behalf of writers, the average writers would not so actively side opinion of them has, it will be adwith publishers, and eagerly relinquish mitted, considerable basis. They are, the attitude they once held, writers on the whole, official, self assertive, ing close to the place he found a flag would fare better than they do now. limited, vain, un leasant, egotistic. It is an unpleasant thought; but it is Despite hundreds of exceptions, such unquestionable true, that many writers is the rule. They are impatient, it who have been oppressed, after they not intolerant of criticism-holding are put in positions where they should criticism (of others) to be their pecusee justice done, really lend themselves liar province-and are unable to see to oppression. This is particularly why they should get back any of the He politely asked them if they would

with entire justice, no sooner find it ing to be an exception, I teel priviltheir interest to serve them than they eged to comment on them with freecarry their services beyond the domain dom and candor, but without prejudice or rancor. They are prone to ters just as the officers were finishing The influence of journalism often various weaknesses and faults, and their breakfast. seems pernicious. Many who aspire often need to be so delicately handled to permanent and desirable places in the labor seems not worth the pains. it, and reach them after long and hard I am never surprised at the animosity struggles, begin, when fairly seated, they excite in certain quarters, or at the correspondent of the Temps says to discourage and throw obstacles in the unfortunate impresssions they im- that some of the officers expressed disthe way of others trying to climb up. part. Their manners are inauspicious satisfaction because Negrier did not Instead of sympathizing with and lend- but they are better than they show. wait for them to share the honor of ing a helping hand to those below, as It may be urged in their behalf that they should, recalling their own ex- the trials and annovances of their voexperience, they ridicule and censure cation render them skeptical, morose, but the General replied that he was dethem, and do what they can to push irritable, and egotistic. Their occu- lighted. too common in all professions and certainly different from those of other face denotes great energy. He has employments; but appear more con- laborers, and the difference is against splendid eyes and a nose like the beak spicuous and more unnatural among them. I am inclined to believe that writers, because they ought from many of the inky class who have betheir very calling, to be less selfish come soured with life and themselves, and narrow than the mass of humani- would have been amiable and genial

faults of their fellows, it seems as if generally unsatisfactory as the trade of they should have fewer faults them- writing. It may seem strange that so selves. Happly, there are writers, many are drawn into it; but it has a and writers, notably among journal- kind of adurement and offers promises ists, with whom there is an exceeding that are never redeemed. To majority of educated persons there is, undenia- took place, the subject of cruelty to The objection most frequently made bly, a species of fascination about ap- animals was discussed. One of the to writers by publishers, or their rep- pearing in print. They are likely to gentlemen remarked that a great deal resentatives, is, I repeat, that they be delighted when they discover that lack common sense, and have such they can write anything that anybody excess of self-appreciation as to be cares to publish. And having done very hard to deal with. They are it once they are pretty certain to recharged also with want of punctuality peat it again and again, until they and trusworthiness, with irritability. have lost the power to resist the tempunreasonableness, capriciousness and tation. Nearly every man who can divers idiosyncracies that cannot be write at all is disposed to think he has fathomed, and if they could be, are genius, or marked talent at least, and not worth fathoming. They are partial kindred or friends have no called visionary, improvident, un- trouble in leading him to believe that Gus De Smith. grateful, and nearly all their troubles he owes it to his time and country not attributed directly to themselves. I to neglect the gifts with which he has general use, and after awhile it will have heard publishers tell again and been endowed. He fancies literature again of the efforts they had made to to be his mission; that any other emassist and befriend writers; how con- ployment would be beneath him, and

stantly they failed through no fault of therefore he takes to it seriously. Not So many men and women write theirs, and how, at last, they unwit- improbably, he is bitterly disappointed nowadays - writing is much more of a tingly turned those they tried to bene- in the line of authorship. The dull profession and a business than it has fit, into downright enemies. Writers public being unwilling to accept him ever been-that interest in the inky are often accu-ed of affecting eccen- at his own estimate, he is forced to trade has greatly increased. And as tricity, hoping, thereby to get the rep relinquish his ardent hope of becomall writers have to deal with publish utation of geniuses. The cleverer ing a great poet, or e-sayist, or philers, the relation between them, and they are, the worse they are it is said, osopher, historian, and seek some the experience they have of one to do business with, and the more subordinate position on a newspaper. another, with the habits and peculiar- they presume. Brilliant fellows are He who was born he imagines, to ties of each, naturally concern the two frequently the aversion of publishers, electrify the world, is reduced to reclasses, and the concern extends to who assert that their mental gifts are porting accidents or unfolding the

It may happily occur that he select manuscript-making and manuscripit- Magazine editors, many at least, a sound business, and varies it with makers, and publishers come in for are afraid to talk with writers whose writing. If so, he is very wise; for peculiarities they have not mastered then he will escape the miseries that It was said long ago that authors and whose habits they haven't learned. so often befall those who regularly and publishers are natural enemies. I They particularly avoid introducing dabble in ink, Literature is, as has have often thought that, if they were shop, lest they be misunderstood. If been said, an excellent cane, but a not, they ought to be; and yet I am a writer mentions contributing to very poor crutch. Only he who has well aware that the fault is not all on their periodicals, and they do not tell undisputed genius, or who is indeone side. They frequently fail to un- him flatly that they want nothing pendent in circumstances, should understand one another naturally enough, from him, or anybody else, he is very dertake authorship. To almost all because authors are, as a rule, un- likely to imagine that he has been others, it brings manifold pains and

Junius Henri Browne, in Cleveland his money belt.

Mar A Happy Thought Damond or dark or light colors. 10 . accitiggists. Wells, Right reson & Co., Bur ng ot, Vie Sample Card, 52 colors, and book of direc-

#### A Dashing French General.

Maolein is the Annamite word for "quick." And that is the name the started for the door. French soldiers have given to General the brigades in the Tonquin expedition, the man with the hat, and at the same and it was he who captured Bacninh, moment about a dozen more old burns The Commander-in-chief, General Mil- and tramps erawled out from under a lot, came after him, much surprised to that car and executed a wild scalp-dance they did not succeed in reaching Millot's brigade. Uneasy at not hearing any news from General Negrier, General Millot sent out Captain de Vignacourt in the direction of Bacninb. On comflying over one of the forts, but the fog was so thick that he could not see what flag it was. Turning in another direction he came upon another fort, and was surprised to find that the soldiers did not fire upon him. He advanced and saw that they were French troops. be good enough to inform him where he could find General Negrier.

"At Bacninh," was the reply. "He slept last night in the royal pagoda." Vignacourt rode rapidly back, and arrived at General Millot's headquar-

"Bacninh is taken," he cried. "General Negrier has been there since yesterday evening."

General Millot was astonished, and to General Millot, to whom they wished to give their sympathy for being late,

Negrier is described as a man whose of an eagle. His beard is thick and bushy, the color being a strange mixture of black and red. He is young and thin, and has the air of a General of the olden times. - N. Y. Sun,

# A New Discovery.

One of the professors at the University of Texas was invited to a social gathering not long since, at which some of the first people of Austin were present. During the conversation which of cruelty was perpetrated on animals in conveying them to market in crowd- I could hardly stand a cut of five per ed cars, and in slaughtering them after- cent." wards-Beef cattle in particular, were

cruelly treated. "Yes, gentlemen," said the professor, "there is a great deal of truth in what you say. The unfortunate animals have to suffer a great deal, but science is doing away with the necessity of slaughtering animals for human food."

"How is that done, professor?" asked "The extract of beef is coming into entirely take the place of the different kinds of raw meat, thus doing away with the necessity of slaughtering the poor animals." -- Texas Siftings.

#### Keeping Their Ends Up.

rack, and at a minute's notice.

bound overland was stopping at Coun- "sent away" (rusticated) from the cil Bluffs, a man suddenly climbed into University of Moscow applied for adone of the Pullman cars, and exclaimed in an anxious voice:

"Is there a Southern man aboard?" sah!" responded a gentleman attired in a black suit, velvet vest and leg boots,

those ante-bellum landmarks of the sun-"Then I appeal to you to aid a case of real distress," said the stranger.

dropped a dollar into his own hat. "I'm from Florida, sah, said a thin man farther along, "and I make it two

"I give a dollar myself," and he

"If there's anybody here from Wisconsin," said a stout-looking party in jeans, "suppose we subscribe three dol-

"It's a go!" shouted a ellow citizen to the last speaker, pulling out his "New York says five dollars, snapped

out a stylish looking young fellow, hip-

ping a gold piece down the aisle. "So does Massachusetts," coolly chimed in a Eoston man, dropping a greenback into the collector's bat. "Gentlemen," quietly announced a

olid looking passenger, "the keystone State pities the starving family, or what ever it is, and ten dellars," and he counted out the coin. "Illinois goes that one better," and a

raveler with a "wheat futures" look ti-hed out three lives. "Just pass this up, please," said a

St. Louis pork packer, handing the Chicago man a twenty, with a gr m smale. trial, to imprisonment, to hard labor or "The poor widow catches Utah for "lut Wyoming down for thirty,"

and a big cattle-ranger began unwrap-"The Silver State says thirty-five," shouted a big tellow with a sack of

specimens, who had been unstrapping "If the returns are all in." finally

said a man with a big belt and a nugget breast-pin, as he stood up and looked around calmly. "I should like is a pleasure to use them Equality good to ask if there is another Californian There was no response.

"All right," said the gentleman from the Comstock. "Then I il subscribe for him. Here's \$100 from the Sunset State:" and he dumped the gold into the already heavily-weighted hat, just as the whistle blew and the collector

"Who did you say all that money was

"What for? Why, for beer!" yelled

# A Swindled Darkey.

"Sandy Jim," as he is called, is one of the most quarrelsome negroes in Austire, but he always gets the worst of every fight that he gets into. He always starts the fight, and invariably gets

Some days ago he was fined ten dollars for not complying with some sanitary ordinance that required him to lice any remission of their punishment clean up his back yard. As he paid is a matter of excessive and almost inover the money, he sighed and groaned as if he was sick, and shaking his head, dulgence must be made to the Emsa d to the Justice:

· Dis heah money am jess as good as frowed away. Ait don't do me no good. When I had dat furse wid Jim Webster. and got my arm broke, I only had ter pay five dollars, and I was laid up a whole week. I don't mean nuffin pus- errors and entirely broken with his old sonal, Jedge, but hit don't seem to me companions. It is, of course, quite I was gettin' de wuff ob my money.'

clean up your yard, you will have to pay | tion of secrets or the betrayal of

"hat, Jedge, you is asking too much. | Times. Ten dollars! Whew! Down in Galbeston I only had ter pay ten dollars for de furse I had wid a white man, who frowed a handful ob buckshot inter me, and put me in de hospital fer six munfs. If I had been bursted ober de head wid a pistol by de p'liceman who 'rested me for not cleaning up dat yard, I wouldn't hab said a word; but ter put down ten dollars fer nullin, when I hasn't eben been kicked, or called a black scoundrel, why, Jedge, hit's puffecly ridicklis." and he went off grumbling and staking his head, satisfied that he had been deprived of his constitutional ent, sah.' rights. - Texas Siflings.

# No Cut in Wages

The employes of a Michigan railroad had been trembling in their boots over a threatened reduction of wages, when an agent dispatched from headquarters passed along the line, and said to the various station-officials:

"I am happy to inform you that there will be no cut in salaries." "Good! My salary is so small that

"The road is not making any money, but the President feels that every employe is earning his salary, and that perhaps the fall business may bring us out all right. Put your name down for what you can afford.'

"On what?" "Why, on this paper. It is a subscription to buy the President a \$2,000

#### Rassian Tyranny.

One of the most singular traits of our If in other parts of Russia the police common humanity is the fact that no are less severe than in St. Petersburg, matter how arctically indifferent the students compromised by participation citizen of a particular locality may be in university disorders are none the less to his neighbors while at home, he no laid under an interdict which renders sooner becomes a traveler than his local impossible the assumption of their propride sticks out like the peg on a hat fessional studies. They become marked men, and are treated as potential reb-The other morning while the east- els. In 1881 a number of students mission to the University of Kieff. The council of the latter university refused to receive them, and were taken severe-"There is, sah. From Nothe Carliny, ly to task for their conduct by the Nediclia, a weekly journal, which stigmatized the proceeding as illegal and inexplicable, thought the Ministry had sent special c reulars to all the universities ordering them to admit none of the expelled at Moscow. This the Nedielia, in common with all its contemporaries, knew well enough, and it attacked the heads of the University of Kieff only in the hope of provoking them to an explanation that might damage the Government, a hope which, it is hardly necessary to say, was not realized. Every outbreak is the occasion of similar cir-The struggle between the Ministry

> and the universities is far from being limited to disorders and their results. These events are, after all, exceptional; they occur at comparatively long intervals, and are separated from each other by periods of apparent calm. But quietness brings the students no immunity from espionage and persecution. The police never cease making arrests: when clouds darken the political sky, or the Government, with or without reason, take alarm, they arrest multitudes. At these times students are naturally the greatest sufferers, for, as I have already shown, our Russian youths are nearly all eager politicians and potential revolutionists. A fraction of the arrested are condemned, after to death. Some eighty per cent, are exiled without trial, to Siberia or to one of the northern provinces: a few, after a short detention, are allowed to return to their homes. A proportion of those sentenced to a term of imprisonment may also be allowed to resume their occupations, instead of being exiled by administrative order. But mercy is an order unknown to the Russian police: they take back with one hand what they give with the other. On October 15, 1881, a law was made instituting a sort of double judgment and twofold penalty for students coming under the categories last named. Articles 2 and 3 of this law direct university councils to act as special tribunals for the trial of students who have been tried and acquitted by the ordinary courts, or who have expiated their offenses by terms of imprisonment. This law prescribes that, in the event of the police certifying that a young man whose case is under consideration has acted "out of mere thoughtlessness and without evil intent," the council may either admit or expel him, at their discretion. But should the police impute to him "p rverse intentions," the council is constrained to pronounce a sentence of perpetual expulsion and deprivation of the right to enter any superior school whatever. Article 4 explains that the preceding articles apply not alone to students who have fallen under the lash of the ordinary law, but also to those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the exceptional "law of public safety" -in other words, to the martial law, which has become one of Russia's permanent in-

To obtain for the victims of the posuperable difficulty. Requests for in- fer any class of passengers. peror personally (how many students have friends at court?) and are only entertained when the suppliant can prove that, during two years after his liberation, or the definite expiation of his offense, he has repented him of his impossible to prove anything of the "That's not my fault, Jim," re- sort, and the only sign of grace recogsponded the Justice. "If you don't nized by the authorities is the revelafriends. - "Stepaniack," in London

# Crow Sam.

"Which way does this river run: asked a visitor, stopping on the bank of

"Runnin' down stream at de present, sah," replied an old negro. The visitor looked at him a moment and, without paying any attention to the senseless re-"Wonder where all this drift-wood

"Comes frum up de riber at de pres-"Look here, old man, you are a blamed fool.'

I'se a Justice o' de peace, an' I'll 'rest ver fur undecent 'sposure o' yer language, sah."

"Look here, old man, I don't want any trouble with you. "Wall, gimme er dollar, an' I'll nom

ploss de case." The visitor, unacquainted with the ways of Arkansaw, paid the dollar and walked away. Meeting some one he

"What's that old fellow's name?" "I believe they call him Crow Sam."

"Justice of the Peace, isn't he?" "Oh, no, he has just served a term in the penitentiary for stealing a hog."-Arkansaw Traveller.

-Hugh Killan, a bachelor aged thirtyfive years who has been employed at the anteed or money retunded. Charges Perkin: foundry, in Springfield, Mo. Jan-ficines "rnished ready for use—no runni silver tea set as a token of the esteem | Perkin: foundry, in Springfield, Mo. Janof the employes. Let's see? You get wary 10th, went to his dinner at the Tran-\$600 a year. If you put your name sient house, north of that city, Tuesday, or breakage. No injurious medicines used. where it was noticed he was slightly under tention from business. State your case and stance by let express; medicines sent everywhere, free from the property of the influence of liquor. After eating he ally or by letter. A BOOK for both sexes—the will be no cut in salaries."—Wall Street will be no cut in salaries." - Wall Street retired to his room and later was found envelope, for two 3c stamps, 12 My Free 1 dead.



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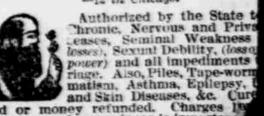
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